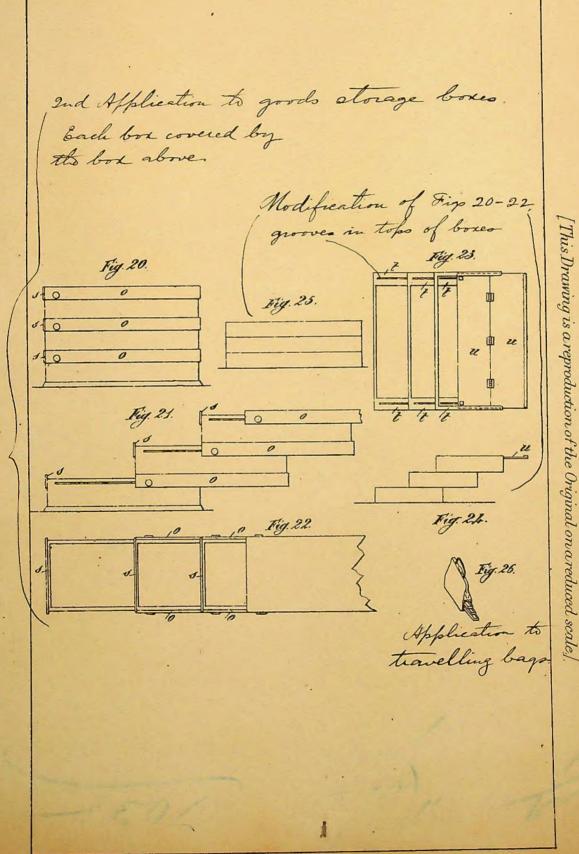


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A.D. 1903. MARCH 26. Nº. 7038. PINCHETTI'S COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

"Improvements relating to Collapsible Devices for Holding or Storing Papers and other Articles."

I, Enrico Pinchetti, of 21 Via Cantonale, Lugano, in the Republic of Switzerland, Optician, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The object of the present invention is an improved arrangement capable of being applied in the construction of holders for papers, purses, supports for portraits and post-cards, boxes for the storing of merchandise and other articles.

In employing this system, the elements or parts of which the objects are composed (such as pockets, cases, boxes and the like) can be arranged either one on the other or side by side when the objects are closed or, one above the other or one behind the other in an extended state when the objects are open. The principle of the invention as well as the means employed for putting it into practice, will be better understood by reference to the annexed drawings in which are represented various examples embodying my invention.

Figure 1 represents in front elevation a support or series of pockets for

papers;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same;

Figure 3 represents the same collapsed and provided with a closing band. Figure 4 represents the same collapsed, but slightly opened out in the manner of an endingery portfolio:

20 of an ordinary portfolio; Figures 5 to 8 are details on a larger scale which show the means of assem-

blage of the elements (pockets) between them.

According to this invention the wall a of each pocket (which may be of cardboard or any other suitable material) is provided with vertical slits e which commence at the top near the upper edge of the wall, and are extended to about half its height. In the example represented in the drawing these slits are three in number, but their number may of course vary according to the material employed, the dimensions of the pockets and the solidity of construction. On each side, the wall b of each pocket is provided, with study or buttons d, of which the head must be wider than the corresponding slit. These buttons, according to the nature of the material of which the pockets are formed may be secured or fixed therein before the assemblage of the pockets between them, or at the moment of connecting them with the posterior wall of contiguous pockets. The sliding of the shanks of the buttons d in the slits c permit of making the pockets slide one above the other without separating them, in such a manner that the whole apparatus can pass from the position shewn in Figures 1 and 2 to that

of Figs. 3 and 4 or vice versa.

The paper carriers, in the extended and open state present the papers separated and classified according to needs, when it is desired to make use of them, while, when one has finished with them and wishes to shut them up or carry them elsewhere it is only necessary to collapse the apparatus and to shut it in a box.

valise or in its own case.

[Price 8d.]

Improvements relating to Collapsible Devices for Holding or Storing Papers, &c.

It will be readily understood that by reducing the dimensions of the parts my improved arrangement may be employed in the manufacture of pocket or letter cases, or purses.

Figures 9 to 13 show the application of the arrangement to holders for portraits, post cards or other similar articles. In the extended position they occupy a large space in length lending themselves to the storage of photos post-cards and the like, while when collapsed, they become susceptible of being put in the

pocket and carried very conveniently.

Figures 9 to 11 show the support in a closed position, respectively in front elevation side elevation and plan views-e e are the card holders f f (in dotted 10 lines) the longitudinal grooves in which the buttons slide, similar to those described with reference to Figs. 1 to 8. Figs, 12 and 13 represent in front view and side view a support for portraits of the same kind in open position. In these figures, the grooves of each piece of cardboard are double, that is to say a groove (f) is arranged in the rear of the card as in the paper supports Figures 1 15 to 8, and another groove (g) in the front, and is in consequence visible from the front. Besides the studs or buttons h of which the shank slides in the grooves f there are the buttons i adapted to slide in the grooves g. Figures 14 to 16 show a method of applying the invention to the construction of newspaper carriers. The cases or pockets are substituted by frames each formed of two pieces r of 20 wood or other suitable material open at the top in the form of a fork united at the bottom and connected by means of a small bar v. The element of the apparatus which in the open state (Figure 16 side view), is adapted to rest at the top, is provided with a small vertical median bar z (Figure 14), which may be provided with an eyelet y or with any other means of suspension.

Furthermore, in order to render the frame work more steady, at its upper part is arranged a second bar q parallel to the bar v, which latter may if desired also be double. The said accessory parts may naturally appear in all the other elements of the apparatus, and not only in that of the upper

part.

The mode of assembling is essentially analogous to that described in connec-

tion with the paper carriers Figures 1 to 8.

Figures 17 to 25 show several methods of applying the system of boxes for the storage of goods and other similar uses. In the construction Figures 17 to 19, the boxes, when they are in the closed position rest one on the other 35 (Figure 17 side view and Figure 18 plan view) and when they are in the open position, are situated one following the other and can be set up on a bench or suspended vertically, in order to render accessible the contents of all the boxes at the same time (Figure 19. In this construction the grooves (n) are arranged at the sides of the boxes and the buttons are mounted at the extremity of a 40 small metallic rod p, of suitable length, of which the other extremity is pivoted on the corresponding side of the contiguous box. It will be seen that if the upper box is drawn in the direction of the arrow, the box itself, in sliding on the next lower box, causes the buttons to slide in the grooves n of this latter. When the buttons have come to the extremity of the grooves, the rods p turn 45 around the buttons as centres and the box at the top is arranged in the same plane as the lower box. If one continues drawing in the direction of the arrow, the second box imitates the movements of the first and the whole takes the position of Figure 19.

In the construction Figures 20 to 22 (of which Figure 20 is a front elevation 50 of a group of three boxes in the closed state, Figure 21 a side elevation of the same half open, and Figure 22 a plan of Figure 21) the boxes are not extended in the same plane, but the whole is rendered more solid, owing to the fact that each box serves as a covering to the one situated beneath it. This object is attained still better by providing the boxes with bands which in the closed state, cover the interstices between the boxes and the grooves wherein the buttons slide. o are the bands of the side and rear fixed along three sides

Improvements relating to Collapsible Devices for Holding or Storing Papers, &c.

of the lower edge of the boxes, except the lowest box; s are the bands fixed along the upper edge of the front wall of each box.

The covering of the upper box is naturally an ordinary sliding cover, instead

of being formed by the bottom of one of the boxes.

Figures 23 to 25 show a modification of the construction of Figures 20 to 22. Each box still forms the covering of the box immediately below it, but the bands for protecting the grooves are covered by said boxes. Instead of being arranged in the lateral walls of the boxes the grooves are arranged in the horizontal parts t surmounting the lateral walls of the boxes. The covering u shown in Figure 23,

10 may be formed in two halves and hinged together.

Figure 26 shows the application of my invention in the making of travelling bags, the bottoms of the valise is combined with a group of boxes such as that represented in Figures 23 and 24. In the figure, the boxes are arranged in such a manner that they may be opened at the side of the valise, but obviously 15 they could be opened from the front. The boxes may be connected together by any of the described modifications. In all the examples represented, a group of three boxes has been shewn but obviously their number may be varied at will according as the details of construction, shape of the boxes, material employed, may be varied.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:-

1. A collapsible device for holding papers and other articles in which the various elements are connected together by study or buttons on one element 25 adapted to engage and slide in corresponding grooves in the next element substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The hereinbefore described collapsible device as applied to purses, port-

folios, supports for photographs, newspaper boxes and bags, substantially as

described and illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

3. A collapsible device constructed arranged and combined and having its parts adapted to operate substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings and for the purposes specified.

Dated this 26th day of March 1903.

HASELTINE, LAKE & Co, 45 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. Agents for the Applicant.

35

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